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LYLE A. DICKEY,

Attorney at Law, P. O. Box 198, Honolulu, H. I.

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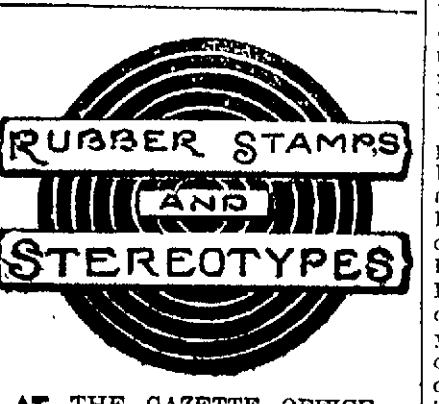
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STILL EXCLUSIVE

Judge Hartwell Withdraws a Request.

WILL GIVE UP LITTLE FOR MORE

Swings in Line for Scrymser Cable Franchise.

Believes United States Will Not Grant Exclusive Franchise But Hawaii Might.

General A. S. Hartwell has withdrawn his application for a cable contract made on the 23rd of October last and has substituted therefor an application from the Pacific Cable Company, of which General Jas. A. Scrymser is President. Associated with him are J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Kennedy Tod, Edmund L. Baylies and George Bowdoin, as directors.

The following is Gen. Hartwell's letter of withdrawal:

"Honolulu, Feb. 3, 1897.
"Mr. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"My Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that I withdraw my application of October 23rd last for a cable contract. My reason for doing so is, that I have satisfied myself, after careful examination, that the Company which is most likely to obtain recognition from the United States Government is the Pacific Cable Company of New York, of which Gen. Scrymser is President.

"After careful investigation of the capacity and chance of success of that company, I have decided thus to withdraw my own application, believing that Gen. Scrymser's company will make such a showing to this Government as will assure from this Government such assistance as it requires in furtherance of its general Pacific Ocean cable project.

"You will kindly observe, that the application of that company to this Government asks for no exclusive franchise from Hawaii to the United States. The reason for this is, that such franchises are deemed by that company to be absolutely suicidal to any application which it might make to the United States Congress. Yours very truly,
"(Signed) ALFRED S. HARTWELL."

The application made by Gen. Hartwell on behalf of the Pacific Cable Company as their duly constituted Attorney is as follows:

"Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 3, 1897.
"Hon. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"Dear Sir:—In behalf of the Pacific Cable Company, a New York corporation, and its authorized agent by a duly executed Power of Attorney, I respectfully request that the Hawaiian Government grant to said company the right to land, maintain and operate a sub-marine telegraphic cable or cables, from a suitable landing place at or near Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to a point to be selected by said Cable Company on the Western Coast of the United States, with a view to the establishment by said company of permanent cable communication between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands, but without any exclusive rights in respect of the same.

"Also to grant to said Cable Company exclusive telegraphic rights and privileges for a period of not less than twenty-five years, for landing, maintaining and operating lines of submarine telegraphic cable between any and all of the islands composing the Hawaiian group of islands, and all other territory bordering on the Pacific or Indian Oceans and adjacent waters, excepting always the United States of America.

"Also to grant to said Cable Company an annual subsidy of forty thousand dollars, substantially in conformity with the contract and franchise now outstanding with Col. Spaulding. In the event of the same lapsing or becoming void in accordance with its conditions.

"The said Cable Company will undertake to establish Inter-Island cable communication, and also the Hawaiian-United States sub-marine cable, within three years from obtaining the grant and contract herein mentioned: Provided, That the said company shall obtain the passage of its bill now pending in Congress, giving it not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for twenty years, for the establishment of a cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

"The said Cable Company will deposit with the Hawaiian Government bonds of said Government to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, as security that the said cable company will establish the said cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and also a system of inter-island cable, within three years, such bonds to be forfeited in case the cable company fails to carry out its contract; upon the sole condition that the said company shall within

such three obtain from the United States Government a contract for the establishment of a cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

"The said company will also agree upon obtaining the grant and contracts herein mentioned, to establish a line of submarine telegraphic cable communication from Hawaii to Japan within three years after the establishment of its Hawaii-United States cable; provided the said company shall obtain the necessary grants from that country and intermediate islands.

"I think it is obvious to all who have given any attention to the subject, that on one continental line to Hawaii can possibly pay its running expenses until connected with another continental line, so as to be able to compete for the commercial, diplomatic and telegraphic business of the world.

"In that view it would be a great loss, both of money and efficiency to engage one company for a cable line from Hawaii to America, and another for a line from Hawaii to Japan, making it essential that one company or the other shall be bought out on its own terms.

"This Government has now given an exclusive franchise from Hawaii to America, which may lapse by May first next, if its holder shall fail to secure a cable contract, and may lapse earlier, as its holder can release it at his option.

"I beg to urge upon your attention that it is improbable in the extreme that either the United States Government or the Japanese Government would lay and operate a cable line as a national affair; and on the other hand, whatever may be said by interested persons of the contrary, I think it ought to be obvious that the American and Japanese Governments will not contract with two separate companies, an American company on the one side, and a Japanese company (actually or nominally, most likely the latter) on the other; but whatever company secures the confidence and assistance of the United States will also be engaged by Japan.

"If then, the Pacific Cable Company receives from Hawaii the privileges and rights which it now requests, and if the granting of the same is made conditional upon its securing the requisite aid from the United States, as far as the California line is concerned, and of securing the requisite aid from Japan, as far as the Japanese line is concerned, it is impossible for Hawaii to be the loser in the transaction.

"The said Cable Company has for its Board of Directors, General James A. Scrymser, president of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, and also president of the Mexican Telegraph Company, who has been actively engaged in submarine telegraphy nearly, if not quite, thirty years, and is the leading expert authority in the United States upon submarine cables.

"The other directors of the Pacific Cable Company are:
"J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the well known banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

"George S. Bowdoin, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

"J. Kennedy Tod, of the banking firm of J. Kennedy Tod & Co.

"Edmund L. Baylies, of the eminent law firm of Carter & Ledyard of New York City.

"I am personally acquainted with General Scrymser, who furnished me gratuitously with valuable advice and information for a cable measure which I advocated in Washington in the year of 1891. He at that time informed me that Chief Justice Allen had discussed with him twenty years before the subject of an Hawaiian cable, and that he was very familiar with the plan.

"The men who are in the different telegraph companies with General Scrymser propose to accomplish with no unnecessary delay the work of laying a complete system of Pacific Ocean cables, and to do this solely with American capital, aided by subsidies from the different Governments concerned and interested; and so far from being connected with any of the Atlantic cable people, they have of late years been in active competition for some portion of the South American territory, formally held exclusively by those interested in the Atlantic cables.

"I am confident that the persons whom I represent are not only thoroughly in earnest, but have the experience and influence which will enable them to accomplish an Hawaiian cable, and also a cable to Japan; and that no other American company has the strength and ability or chances of success which are possessed by and are at the command of this Pacific Cable Company.

"While I do not anticipate that the Hawaiian Government will take any hasty or ill-advised action upon this application, I respectfully urge the most rigid investigation into the truth of the statements above made, being confident that the Republic of Hawaii will find its interests subserved in a most satisfactory manner by making the engagements herein specified with the Pacific Cable Company.

"I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed) ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Attorney for the Pacific Cable Co."

It will be noticed in the letter of withdrawal Gen. Hartwell says: "You will kindly observe, that the application of that company (Pacific Cable Company) to the Government asks for no exclusive franchise from Hawaii to the United States." In the Pacific Cable Company's application is the following:

"Also grant the said cable company exclusive telegraphic rights and privileges for a period of not less than

five years for landing main-telegraphic lines of submarine telegraphic cable between any and all of the islands, composing the Hawaiian group of islands, and all other territory bordering on the Pacific or Indian Oceans, and adjacent waters, excepting always the United States of America."

From this, it would appear that this new application possesses all the objectionable features, as to exclusive rights, that Col. Spaulding's contract possesses. It is not an application for a franchise without exclusive rights—whether a franchise is protected on the east, west, north or south side of the islands does not matter. The object of preventing any other company from constructing a cable to these islands is accomplished all the same.

J. H. PATY DEAD.

Succumbs to Consumption After Long Illness.

Buried From the Family Residence With Masonic Rites.

John H. Paty, the well known financial agent and at one time a member of the firm of Bishop & Co., died at his residence, Nuuanu Valley, at 11:55



J. H. PATY.

a. m. Tuesday, from consumption. He was conscious and bade his family farewell a few minutes before dissolution took place.

John H. Paty was born in Honolulu, September 8, 1840, and was the son of Captain John Paty who during his life was a prominent sea captain on the Pacific. The deceased took an occasional trip with his father as a passenger, visiting both China and California. One of these trips, taken to San Francisco before he was nine years of age, entitled him to membership in the Society of California Pioneers, and he was one of the youngest members of that honorable body.

He was educated partly in San Francisco, and partly in the Royal School of Honolulu. The greater part of his life was on the islands, and it may be noted that having but little inclination to travel, he never went beyond the Pacific coast in his visits to the United States. When about sixteen years of age, Mr. Paty first entered commercial life, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the mercantile, real estate, and general auctioneering business. In August, 1859, Mr. Paty entered the employ of Bishop & Co., and was successively promoted to be head bookkeeper and assistant cashier; until finally, in 1875, after sixteen years of faithful service, he was admitted to partnership in this great financial institution.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Bolles, a lady of America parentage, but who, like himself, was born in Honolulu, and whose father had for nearly half a century been a prominent merchant of this city. Five children, all daughters, have been born to them in Honolulu.

Aside from his interests in the bank, he was one of the promoters of the Oahu Railroad. He was also a large stockholder in several sugar plantations, and was at one time the principal owner of the Kawaihoa ranch, which embraces some 35,000 acres of land.

Personally, J. H. Paty was a man of quiet and retiring disposition, and although he was sincerely interested in the welfare of the country, he made no pretensions, and was not fond of having his name put forward in public matters. He was for several years Consul of the Netherlands in Hawaii. He was also Chairman of the Board of the Hawaiian Tramway Co., Ltd., Treasurer of the Board of the Queen's Hospital, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Home Society, Vice-President of the Honolulu Board of Underwriters, President of the Oahu Land and Railroad Co., and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M.

Owing to increasing ill health he gradually retired from most of the institutions or enterprises with which he had been connected, but he still retained an office in the bank of Bishop

& Co., his failing health, however, has prevented his visiting it for some months past.

The funeral of the late John H. Paty took place from the family residence, Nuuanu avenue, at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Rev. D. P. Birnie of Central Union Church conducted the services at the late residence, after which the remains were turned over to Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M., and by it interred with Masonic ceremonies.

The house was crowded with relatives and friends of the deceased. President Dole, Minister Cooper, Minister Damon, Minister King, Attorney General Smith, Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justice Frear, and many others were present from the Government.

Every member of the Diplomatic Corps was in attendance, either in the ranks of the Masons or in a private capacity. Mr. Paty was Consul of the Netherlands, and was next to the oldest representatives of a foreign Government in this country.

The short service was held in the main parlor. It began with a beautiful rendition of "Asleep in Jesus," by a select choir, composed of Mrs. Charles Turner, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Prof. A. B. Ingalls and Mr. W. F. Dillingham. Following this the minister read the service, after which the choir sang "Refuge." The service concluded with prayer.

In the meantime the procession had formed on the avenue. First was a platoon of police, under Captain Fernandez, next the band and then, the Masonic lodge in column of twos. The hearse was in charge of a detail of Masons, who, when the body was received, assumed the office of pallbearers. From the residence the procession wended its way into Nuuanu Cemetery, and the casket was placed in the Paty family vault. This part of the services was under strict Masonic auspices.

The floral tributes were elaborate and very beautiful. Some of the pieces were among the handsomest ever seen here. The pallbearers were: P. C. Jones, B. F. Dillingham, Rev. H. H. Parker, Captain Fuller, George W. Smith, Joseph O. Carter, J. B. Atherton and E. Marshall.

DR. MCGREW REPLIES.

Is For Annexation and Thinks Missionaries are All Right.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—On looking over the speeches of some of the gentlemen at the annexation meeting, held last night at the club rooms, I see that my name was used in a manner that might mislead some who do not know, or have forgotten (?) the position I have held for the last 25 or 30 years, in regard to the annexation of the islands to the United States.

Soon after arriving here I saw that it would be of great importance to these islands to be annexed to the United States. The consummation of such a thing would give this country a prosperity and a future that it could get in no other way, and a strong and stable Government to back it.

But I have not sat down to write an argument in favor of annexing this Government, but to correct a remark made by Mr. Dillingham at the meeting of the club last evening. He says, in speaking of the cry against "missionaries" and "adventurers," six or seven years ago, little of such talk was ever made, and "in former years annexation was not talked of, either." I fear that the speaker's mind is failing him in regard to his dates. At the time he talks of annexation was freely discussed, and by such gentlemen as Father Castle, General Hartwell, Mr. Cartwright and several others, not as Mr. Dillingham says, by two men, "one of whom was Dr. McGrew, who made themselves conspicuous by advocating it," but I must say that Mr. Dillingham will agree with me in saying at that time it was very unpopular, very distasteful to many of the party that seem to be anxious for it now, as several of them were then holding office under the Monarchy. It certainly was disagreeable to them to hear parties urging a thing that would take the bread and butter out of their mouths.

I have always been consistent in my advocacy of annexation. I wish the speaker and others could say the same—who are now the loudest in their urgency of the question. I will now shake hands with them. I have no desire but that they may succeed, with no sugar interests, just one alone for the interest of all. About the time (two months ago) when I startled Mr. Dillingham, for which I am very sorry, a writer in one of the papers, who the editor vouched for as one of the old missionary stock, was opposing annexation. It was generally conceded that planters were opposed to it. I believe the "missionary children" are largely in the business of planting. It looked to a goodly number of us poor devils outside, who were for annexation, that they were playing a double game—some were talking of wanting a protectorate—many things looked a little scary. This was about the time of my conversation with Mr. Dillingham.

As to missionaries and their children, I believe the former are not troubling themselves about anything but their honest endeavors to do good to mankind. I am with them as long as they adhere to that. I am not, as Mr. Dillingham's remark would have it, opposed to them or their children, most of whom are old enough to look out for their own interests, and are right in doing so, but do not have them tramp upon the toes of all outsiders, because they are not missionaries.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN S. MCGREW.

TALK ABOUT OPIUM

Health Board in Its Regular Weekly Session.

MAKE IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

Hilo Hospital Will Be Started Soon.

Health Agent Reynolds to Go to Rainy City Next Week to Arrange Matters.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Emerson and Monsarrat, and Messrs. C. B. Reynolds, T. F. Lansing, C. A. Brown and Kellipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Meat Inspector W. T. Monsarrat's report showed two cows from private families affected with tuberculosis. These had been condemned and killed. President Smith suggested, and he was agreed with in what he said by all the members, that the matter of examination of cows for tuberculosis be continued.

Dr. Monsarrat said he had seen the managers of the various dairies and had found them willing to lose any cows that the veterinary surgeon of the board might condemn. They object, however, to paying for the examination.

Under the act to mitigate Dr. Monsarrat's report showed 69 and 77 examinations respectively for the last two weeks.

Several letters from Mr. Meyers of the Leper Settlement were read. In one was contained information regarding the changing of a certain road at the settlement. The board decided that the acting superintendent be instructed to the effect that no permanent roads at the settlement be changed without the authority of the board.

Dr. Wood made a motion to the effect that no one who has lived at the Leper Settlement as a kokua be allowed to go at large until he has been examined by the physician at Kalihi or by one of the physicians of the board, and that none of the clothing of any such people be allowed to pass until completely disinfected by the hot-air plant. Carried unanimously.

A communication from Brothers Jenkins and Hancock of the Church of Jesus Christ, at Waihee, Maui, asking that they be allowed to visit the Leper Settlement in the interests of their church. Petition granted.

Dr. Oliver's report for the year ending December 31, 1896, dwelling on matters at the Leper Settlement, with an accompanying letter, was read.

Dr. McWayne's resignation as agent of the Board of Health in North Kona, was received and accepted.

Dr. Moore, who was appointed as Government physician in Hilo, in place of Dr. Williams, resigned, signified his willingness to come to Honolulu to confer with the board in case that body so desired.

A letter was received from Dr. Ashmead of New York city on points relating to the leprosy congress, to be held in Moscow from August 19 to 26, 1897. He stated that an invitation would soon be sent to the Hawaiian Government.

Health Agent Reynolds reported on his recent visit to the hospital at Wailuku, which was substantially the same as an article published in a recent issue of this paper. Upon his statement being made that galvanized roofs for the main and other buildings would cost about \$800, there was a prolonged whistle on the part of the members of the board.

The board decided to authorize Mr. Reynolds to make repairs on the Wailuku Hospital, these not to exceed \$1,000.

President Smith presented the plans for a hospital at Hilo, made by Mr. Reynolds. In drawing up these he had to figure very closely, since \$2,500 is all the money that can be spent on such a building.

President Smith suggested that Mr. Reynolds go to Hilo on the next Kinau to look thoroughly into the matter of a hospital and to make all arrangements—in fact, to take all steps for the erection of the hospital. This was put into the form of a motion and carried.

In a report from the Custom House it was stated that during the year 1896 there were received in Honolulu 18 packages of pills and other opium to the value of \$1,488, this imported by Chinese only.

The board then passed the following resolutions:

1. That hereafter any importation of opium or preparation thereof containing not more than 1 1/2 per cent of morphine or its average equivalent in crude opium may be allowed to pass the Custom House, as other goods, upon the presentation of importers of a special permit from the secretary of the board, all assays to be at the expense of said importers.

2. That the present importation of opium, consigned to a large Chinese house, be assayed by Professor Lyons and George W. Smith, and that special permits be issued for the same.

BADLY SHAKEN UP

Kishm Island Visited by a Seismic Wave.

DISTURBANCE FELT AT BOMBAY

France Wants an Arbitration Treaty.

Spaniards Poison Their Own Troops—Diseases Attack British Troops in India.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special from Teheran, the Persian capital, says that 2,500 persons perished in the earthquake on Kishm Island on the 11th of January.

Kishm Island, otherwise known as Kisma, is the largest island in the Persian Gulf, and is 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 12 miles. It is surrounded by a group of smaller islands, and has a population estimated at about 5,000. Most of the inhabitants were Arabs, poor, ignorant, and extremely superstitious. The value of building destroyed was, of course, comparatively small, but the loss of life and the sufferings inflicted upon the survivors are appalling to contemplate.

Kishm town, the capital of the island, had a rude fortification, and was the convenient stopping place and trading station for coasting ships, some of which were built at the little port. It is believed that small shipping craft were destroyed by the earthquake, and that the details of the disaster will be harrowing in the extreme.

The island of Kishm, which belongs to the Imam of Muscat, is situated about 15 miles from the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Specials from Bombay also report three severe earthquake shocks at that point, but there are no particulars as to results.

FRANCE WANTS ARBITRATION. Anxious to Make a Treaty With the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch says: An inspired Paris correspondent of the Politische Correspondenz learns that France is meditating the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration with the United States similar to the Anglo-American treaty. Such a treaty would be very welcome in France, and the prospects for its conclusion are in no way unfavorable.

REFORMING THE TURK. Official Correspondence of England and Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Official correspondence between Great Britain and Russia, published here today, shows that the Marquis of Salisbury on October 20th proposed that the Embassadors at Constantinople should formulate reforms to be enforced by the powers. M. Schichkine, the then Acting Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied on November 18th, saying that the Czar had decided that it was impossible to agree to coercive measures against the Sultan. But on November 25th, there was a further communication to the effect that the Czar had agreed to the Marquis of Salisbury's proposal and would not object to advise the Russian Embassador relative to coercion should the Sultan prove recalcitrant and refuse to adopt the reforms unanimously recommended by the Embassadors.

At the end of December France consented to the proposals of the Marquis of Salisbury, to which Germany, Austria and Italy had previously agreed.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. Terrible Results Follow the Poisoning of a Well in Cuba.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says: A horrible story comes from Jumento, province of Santa Clara, telling of quick retribution to the Spaniards for their butchery and barbarous methods of warfare.

A Spanish force under Captain Martelli entered the place, which had been the camp of the insurgents, and before going away secretly poisoned a well and a spring noted for affording excellent, pure water. That evening a Spanish band of guerrillas entered the town after the others had left and used the water, from which over twenty-five men died. The guerrilla charged the Cuban residents with poisoning his men. He took the principal residents and shot them dead. He then turned the women over to the tender mercies of the men, who shot young boys who attempted to save their mother and sisters. He burned the village.

The next day some of the Spanish troops told the guerrillas the story of the trap they had set for the Cubans, and learned that their own companions in arms had been caught by their own barbarous plots.

CUBAN AFFAIRS. General Weyler Uses the Torch on Cuban Villages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: Spanish guerrillas surrounded Las Palmeras, twenty miles south of Artemisa, at midnight and fired all the dwellings. As the inmates rushed out they were shot down, women and children as well as men. Many perished in the flames rather than face the Spanish bullets. When morning came more than fifty bodies were seen among the ruins. The

guerrillas fled after looting the two stores which the flames had spared. A Cuban band, attracted by the firing, came up two hours later and started after the Spaniards. Catching up to them a fight ensued and out of seventy guerrillas thirty-five only escaped. General Weyler has burned four villages since starting out, warning the people to move to the larger places, which are garrisoned.

WILLIAMS' FALSE REPORTS. They Cause Madrid Officials to Talk About Reforms.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 24.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the belief is held in official circles that the scheme of colonial reforms applicable to Cuba will be published at the beginning of February, owing to the favorable reports of the situation in the islands, sent by Captain-General Weyler.

BRITISH TROOPS STRICKEN. Infection Is Feared by the People of France.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, replying in the House of Commons today to questions based on the statement made in the India press that only 24,000 of the whole British garrison were free from contagious disease in some shape or other, and that 522 per 1000 of the troops were actually incapacitated by disease, admitted that there were 522 hospital cases per 1000, but the average permanent incapacitation due to disease being 46 per 1000. He added that a department commission was now inquiring into the subject, and on the receipt of its reports the Government will carefully consider the whole question.

THE SCARE IN FRANCE. Subsidence of the Recent Alarm in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 25.—The alarm caused by nine sudden deaths in one street here on Sunday, which was followed by the plague, which is ravaging in Bombay, has subsided to a great extent. The firm and taken by the Government officials. They most emphatically insist that the deaths were due to infectious pneumonia. The scare, however, has had a good effect in making the authorities redouble their efforts to guard against the introduction of the plague through any of the ports designated for the landing of merchandise from India.

Above the Clouds. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Mendoza, Argentine, to the Standard says that a telegram has been received from the Fitzgeralds, reporting that a Swiss brig, which had reached the peak in the Andes over 10,000 feet above the sea level, after the storm.

New Test of Death. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Chronicle says: Professor Friedrich von Elbing has notified the Vienna Academy of his discovery of a new kind of Roentgen ray which will infallibly determine in a subject whether death or catalepsy has intervened.

Trying to Crush a Rival. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The sugar trust is going into the coffee roasting business in earnest. The demolition of an old sugar house in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, has been begun and a new coffee roasting plant of very large capacity is going to be put upon the site immediately.

Trial of a Torpedo Boat. NEWPORT (R. I.), Jan. 20.—Torpedo boat No. 6 was taken out of Narragansett bay today for her first speed trial. She was taken over a measured mile course under three boilers and a full head of steam. The boat was in charge of Captain Nat Herreshoff, and the result of her first work was 25.85 knots an hour, with a steam pressure of 180 pounds, leaving forty pounds in reserve to make the speed of 27½ knots, which is required by the contract. The builders say that this can be done with ease.

Serious Trouble in Africa. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—The native uprising at Grigoland is growing more serious and the whites are lagging. The sons of Chief Lerethod of Basaland have revolted.

Pure Nickel for Minor Coins. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures today heard Joseph W. Heaton of Philadelphia in support of a measure to make our minor coins out of pure nickel. Such a change, he said, would improve the appearance of the coins.

To Mock the Dervishes. LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily News' Rome correspondent asserts that active negotiations are on foot to arrange for Anglo-Italian expedition against the Dervishes.

Famine in Rhodesia. LONDON, Jan. 23.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Daily Mail says reports have been received there that famine exists in Rhodesia. Thousands of terribly emaciated native women beseege the native officials of Bulawayo, claiming piteously for food. The natives are flocking to Bulawayo and exhuming the carcasses of cattle which died from rinderpest and which were buried six months ago. They devour these and, as a consequence, a terrible mortality prevails among them.

The Manitoba Schools. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The newspapers give prominence to the proposed terms for the settlement of the Catholic school dispute in Manitoba and the probable action of the Pope, who is said to be considering the compromise phase of the question. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commis-

sioner, states that the agreement published today does not reveal anything but what is already known and published in Canada.

Sailed Over a Banker. ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 25.—The line Tam o' Shanter, Captain I. I. son, from San Francisco, lost her anchor in the Columbia river. Knappton, this morning, and the vessel immediately started to drift to White passing South spit it thought the vessel would go ashore but an east wind having sprung up, she spread her sails just before reaching the bar and sailed outside in safety.

Proposed Cable Legislation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today favorably reported a bill, asserting that the shore end of any new submarine telegraphic cable which shall be protected in any foreign country by exclusive landing rights or other special privileges shall not be permitted to land in this country without the consent of Congress.

On a Cruise for Curios. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The schooner Wahlberg, which took arms and ammunition to Honolulu during the revolution in 1894 and was afterward seized at this port, was today sold to Professor Anthony of the Smithsonian institution, who will fit out the schooner to sail down the Mexican coast on a cruise for curios.

War Ships in the South. SAN DIEGO, Jan. 25.—The United States steamer Monadnock arrived here yesterday and is anchored with the Monterey in the harbor for a six months stay. The Oregon has sailed for Acapulco, and is expected to return with the flagship Philadelphia February 10th.

Birth of a Noble Russian. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Grand Duchess Xenia, sister of the Czar and wife of the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, has given birth to a son. She married on August 6, 1894.

THE MYTHICAL ISLAND

No Truth in the Statement That Hawaii Will Add to Its Territory.

An afternoon paper published a few days ago an account of a mythical island somewhere off the coast of Guatemala which this Government expected to take possession of. The story is reported to have come to Hawaii through returning passengers on the Cop-

W. O. Smith was spoken to yesterday afternoon regarding the matter. He said absolutely that there is no such island. "So far as I am concerned," he said, "I have no existence. Mr. Neundorff's visit to Guatemala was connected with the trade relations between that Government and this, and the possibility of a steamship line, a point in which I had very little faith as they grow coffee and sugar there the same as we do here. He was given a commission to act in a sort of official way because it would make it easier for him. There was no talk of an island before he went away or since his return, nor was there any correspondence on the subject during his stay here."

To the idea that Hawaii was to add to its possessions was exploded in a paragraph. The addition of a territory so far away was the thought of some one whose ambition may have been to compete with others for a design for a new coat of arms or a great seal for the eight bars would have to be changed as well as several other accessories on the present design.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

J. F. O'Connor received a fine greyhound by the Australia, and immediately presented the animal to his friend, Capt. Ernest Renkin of the mounted patrol.

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FROM FOREIGN
LANDS TO
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But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, faster than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYER'S GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

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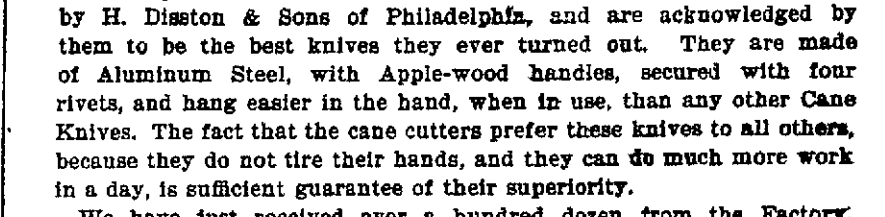
THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, suggests that we recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Daston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

"INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE."

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently made a very important decision regarding penal contract labor. It is especially interesting to us by reason of our contract labor system. Several sailors shipped in the States on the Arago, and signed the articles. In Astoria, Oregon, they deserted and were arrested therefor. They at once sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and insisted on the right to be released on the ground that they could not be lawfully arrested for violating their contract, as such arrest was forbidden by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which declares that there shall be no "involuntary servitude."

The case finally reached the Supreme Court, and that court was called upon to decide whether a penal labor contract was really unconstitutional.

The court decided that it is constitutional; that there is no "involuntary servitude" if the person contracting is at the time free to do so and there is no fraud in it.

Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, held that it was a very serious matter to allow a penal enforcement of such a contract, and he thought that if it was declared constitutional the different States might in time pass very objectionable laws; that they might pass laws under which domestic servants might be imprisoned.

The majority of the court held, however, that in the case of seamen it had been for many years the practice to enforce the penal laws as contained in the Revised Statutes; that it was absolutely necessary to do so in order to protect navigation. A disputed point is, therefore, now settled, and there was no involuntary servitude in it.

So far as we can judge from the imperfect dispatches on the subject, received in San Francisco, the court has carefully confined its ruling to the case of seamen, and has in no way intimated that it applies to any other form of labor contract. It recognizes the necessity of avoiding the crippling of voyages by the desertion of crews, and illustrates the necessity of it by citing the case of enlisted soldiers, who may be punished in the event of desertion.

The comment on this decision is that communities or States do pass inconsistent laws, if it is believed that the welfare of the public requires it. A sailor may be "jugged" if he refuses to fulfill his contract. A farm hand will go free if he refuses to work. If you challenge the practical law maker on this point, he simply replies: "This is the only way we can make the thing go, and there is no use of speculating about it." It is another instance of the fact that laws are only what the people think ought to be done, for the time being, and that they may be altered to suit convenience or whims.

SUFFERING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The papers from the States give very sad accounts of the terrible distress due, in some measure, to the severe cold weather. The Mayor of Chicago has issued a special proclamation asking for money and aid for the poor. But it is not the cold weather only that creates such a condition of things in the land of the free and the home of the brave. There is, and there must be, some serious cause for this general misery which has settled over the entire country for several years. It pen-

etrates life everywhere. The rich are cramped, those with moderate means are in trouble, the poor are in misery. Land which the European peasant hungers for is as cheap as dirt everywhere in the United States. Food is cheap. Clothing is cheap. Yet from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is one great sea of sad upturned faces, while the wrecked homes dot the country everywhere. All this on the soil of a great virgin continent, with liberty to each one to carve out his own fortune, and all living under laws which allow the widest play of individual talent.

"He who breaks, pays." The penalty of the violation of economic laws is suffering. In the mad race for wealth in the United States there come periods of exhaustion, and all lie down and pant in the dust. The insatiable thirst for gold consumes the American soul. "There is no god but gold, and speculation is his prophet." The prophet tries to make a better state of things, but the mad crowd of speculators, Jew and Gentile, Christian and freeman, rush in, and the pulpits lie by the roadside, upset, twisted, in splinters.

THE TEACHERS.

The ability, character and enthusiasm of our school teachers is a comfort to those of us who know how these quiet workers are building up individual character. In no place beyond the boundaries of the old countries is there more intelligence and knowledge of the latest and best methods of teaching shown than in our own school conventions. They are making brave attempts to get away from the miserable traditions which have made the lives of children most miserable, instead of glad surprise and thrilling interest in learning.

If the Angel of Light touched the earth, he would size up the character of each community by asking, not who are the millionaires, but "What is the character of your teachers, and what do you pay them?" When the world is a little older we shall find that the instructors are the grenadiers of civilization, the sappers and miners too, pushing and marching and leading into the vast wilderness of the material and spiritual world.

The Japanese put the merchant at the bottom of the social ladder. We of the Anglo-Saxon race have nearly done so with the teachers in the past, to the disgrace of our civilization. But we are doing better now. The hope of each state is in the best work of the teachers. It is through them that we shall see the gradual decline of the age of the dollar, and the rise of the age of character and goodness.

Whatever the fate of our Islands may be, it will in due time be seen that the best work here is in the broad and liberal education of the children. Those who have it in charge hold the most responsible positions in the state. Government here, as elsewhere, is generally only a policeman, who "runs in" the physical and moral "drunks." It is only the finger of the social force. It keeps men from hitting each other. But the teacher deals with the very sources of individual and national life. So we must stand by our instructors as very important forces in our social and political life.

THE JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINE.

It was believed that the laws passed by the Japanese Diet for encouraging ship building and navigation would quickly put a large fleet of vessels on the ocean, and Japanese agents have warned the hearts of the Californians by holding out the promise of a new commerce.

But the Government is so strict in its application of the law that the building of ships is delayed.

Unless the construction of the vessel is strictly in accordance with the law, no bounty will be paid. The steamship companies ask for a liberal interpretation of the law, but the Government insists on the strictest. Several vessels already built must be reconstructed to some extent. Probably some satisfactory arrangement will be reached and the fleet will go into business.

Dr. McGrew's letter on the subject of annexation appears in another place; also his views on "missionaries."

The fact is, the Doctor has been for many years a missionary himself, but in service in another regiment. He has left to the "missionaries the care of saving the souls of the perishing heathen, and has devoted himself to saving their bodies and souls by bringing them under the benign laws of a Christian country which forbids heathenism. The laws of a powerful state the heathen must obey. The teaching of the missionaries they may neglect with impunity. Whittier said that under the buckeye of the free States the slave hunter could not rest. Dr. McGrew feels that under the same American buckeye the wicked heathen will be equally uncomfortable. The missionaries are pious in one direction; the Doctor is pious in another direction. Both are working for the good of mankind, and if they tread on one another's toes sometimes, it is only an incident in the struggle for the supreme good of all.

The Doctor says these new converts have been inconsistent. Inconsistency is one of the evidences of the difference between man and the monkey. Inconsistency means growth. Man grows. The monkey don't.

As the Doctor sees the growth of the annexation sentiment, he should open the facets and flood the town with a deluge of forgiveness. If the "missionaries" do not cover him with a returning flood of the same kind, they are wicked indeed, and we, who are a member of that body by heredity, will send in our resignation at once, and rejoice when calamity overtakes them.

Secretary of State Olney has struck a snag. The greater Republic of South America, which now includes Nicaragua, does not like the terms of the canal concession made to the Americans by Nicaragua, and it is quite possible that in some way not now apparent international questions may arise. Under Mr. Olney's arbitration treaty with Great Britain it is possible that the question of the Monroe doctrine might be in issue. The United States does not propose to leave that to any arbitration. In spite of Mr. Olney's sagacity and the researches of the State Department, it is impossible to look far into the future—or, in other words, look around the corner.

The Senators will sharply criticize the proposed treaty. In the mean time the American administration finds out that the Spanish Republics are not such lovely creatures, and may become very unruly. The cranky professors and scholars predicted trouble, but they were advised to shut themselves up in their studies and keep out of politics.

The New York papers state that Mrs. Bradley-Martin, a woman of great wealth, conspicuous for her hospitality in New York and London, is about to give a grand ball in New York, the cost of which will be enormous. Dr. Rainford, the able preacher and reformer, protests against such a display of wealth, because it inflames the minds of the poor. In a similar case, when one of the Vanderbilt women gave a ball, several years ago, costing \$250,000, she gave the items of expenditure and showed that the working people got the benefit of it. It did not meet the case. She for-

got the power of example. If the poor only knew how little the rich get out of these entertainments, there would be no feeling of anger against them. But the poor believe that money brings happiness, and they will believe it, without discriminating between what it brings and don't bring. We have personally known ten men who have committed suicide, each one of them having an annual income of over \$20,000. Tired of life was the cause.

The number of persons in America who believe that there is an unequal distribution of wealth is increasing. Some rich men with broad views believe it. There is a growing disposition among the educated and intelligent rich men to avoid any display of wealth, in order to avoid provoking the angry feelings of the socialists. President Cleveland, who is falsely represented to be a rich man, said recently that one of the coming dangers of the Republic is in the accumulation of capital in the wrong hands. The world is yet a mere child in the use of riches.

The painful controversy between "Sybil" and "A Yale Student" must end. "Sybil" spoke of Yale as Mother Yale because Yale is the Alma Mater (Cherishing Mother) and is always spoken of as such. "Yale Student" says he is one of the "sons of Eli" (Eli Yale, the founder), and objects to the term Mother Yale. A stranger stops a Yorkshire laborer, who is leading a child, in the road. "What a pretty girl it is," said the stranger. "No," said the Yorkshireman, "e's an 'im, sir, not an 'er." Is Yale an 'im or an 'er? Of course Sybil, standing on the letter of "Alma Mater," has the best of it. But a biologist might say that Yale is, like the European oyster, bisexual. We incline to take this view. We should like to hear from the alumni on the subject.

Next, did the Yale boys behave badly when Mr. Bryan made a most "aggrawatin'" speech in New Haven? Some of them did and some did not. In our time, in that venerable bisexual institution, cat-calls and such things were a part of the natural, not the prescribed, course of study. They were effective means in suppressing the spread of false doctrines. One cat-call in a large assembly has more effect than a thousand minutes of silence. Mr. Bryan should have known this. Why do not the learned alumni of Yale come forward and settle the question? Are they, like Kathleen Mavourneen, "slumbering still," while the horn of the hunter is blowing blasts of defiance against the good name of our dear old 'im or 'er? But the controversy must now end.

The report that a Japanese ship of war will be stationed in this port is probably true. It has, however, little significance. Japan has a large navy with nothing to do. The commerce of the country is with nations that do not need much looking after, so the fleets are kept near home. The opposition in the Diet can always make an issue with the Government on the employment of these idle vessels. The Naniwa was stationed here in 1893. Members of the Diet attacked the Government because it saw no reason to send a war ship here. So one was sent. At the same time, the existence in these Islands of such a large number of Japanese would influence the Government to station a vessel here as a mere looker-on. Japan is not, we believe, looking eastward for territory. She is on the best of terms with the United States, and regards Hawaii as the little roast pig of the American luan. There always will be rumors of interference. Those who are not in the way of getting at the truth may be disturbed by them without sufficient cause. What may happen by reason of our voluntary invitation to a large

immigration of Japanese is another matter. We may be dragging the Japanese Government into our affairs.

The annexation party in Hawaii will not find much comfort in the coming appointment of John Sherman for Secretary of State. The concluding paragraph of Sherman's "Recollections" says: "The events of the future are beyond the vision of mankind, but I hope that our people will be content with internal growth and avoid the complications of foreign acquisitions. Our family of States is already large enough to create embarrassment in the Senate, and a Republic should not hold dependent provinces or possessions. Every new acquisition will create embarrassments. Canada and Mexico as independent Republics will be more valuable to the United States than if carved into additional States. The Union already embraces discordant elements enough without adding others. If my life is prolonged, I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by acquisition of foreign territory." As President-elect McKinley was in no way oblivious to the position of Mr. Sherman on foreign politics when he tendered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, the character of his own foreign policy may be forecasted from this extract.

The S. F. Chronicle makes the above extract from Mr. Sherman's Recollections, and comments on the same. We need no discouragement at the apparent opposition to annexation in Mr. Sherman's mind. He is entirely committed to the views of his own party, on the subject of the control of these islands, and he is not the man to start off in independent ways. Besides, while he has always been opposed to the general principal of annexation of new territories, he has stood by his party, in its policy towards these islands, and that policy has consistently been ultimate annexation.

The opinions regarding the annexation of these islands given by certain United States Senators to an inquirer residing here, are of the horse-shod kind. Senators, in these days, are asked for all sorts of opinions, and as the servants of the dear people, generally respond with more or less ambiguity, generally more. On large public questions, they are compelled often to hold pronounced views. On a question like that of annexation, which is not really a national issue, they would not be pronounced, until the occasion calls for it. Any one familiar with the proceedings of the American Congress knows that the members constantly change their opinions, and the opponent of today may be the friend of tomorrow. For this reason, horse-shod opinions of the kind sent here, are of little value.

The civil power of the State of California appears to be unable to control the Chinese highbinders. The Chinese buy their way, and pay high prices. Their money power is stronger than the moral power of the State. The Tsar of Russia would quickly scatter such undesirable people, but a democracy is impotent before an organized money power, until the tide of indignation rises. Then it is tidal and sweeps almost cruelly. Money, like oil on the waters, calms down the sea of indignation. So, in San Francisco, is the spectacle of a compact lot of aliens doing about as they please to do, and the police look on. There is something suggestive to us in this when we regard our own future.

The reason of Mrs. Dominis' visit with President Cleveland is, no doubt, largely due to the broad statesmanship of Capt. Palmer. He would naturally advise her to "browse around a little," take observations, and if the Hawaiian tree shook out any plums, catch some as they fell. As Mr. Cleveland will soon be out of office, she was under some obligation to thank him for past favors before he left. At the same time, this served to bring Capt. Palmer be-

fore the nation, so that if he succeeds in bringing about a restoration, and in contracting an alliance, he can write his next book "from Cape Cod to a Throne."

The latest accounts from Cuba are that the revolutionists are about to use torpedo boats for the destruction of the Spanish war ships. Many have wondered why such boats have not been employed before this, as they would end the war, if effectively used. It has not been done because the cost of such boats has been beyond the means of the revolutionists. If contributions are now sufficient to enable them to purchase there will soon be new and startling events on the Cuban coast.

We are all mourners, in the death of John H. Paty. He has spent his days in these islands, has been a good citizen, an excellent business man, and a good husband and father. He comes of the old stock in these Islands, of the men who were here, when the nation was founded. His birth was almost of even date, with that of the Constitution of Kamehameha III. With reverence we follow his remains to their final resting place, for we have lost a good man.

Samoan Exiles.

It is currently reported throughout Apia that the King and Government are using their influence in endeavoring to bring about the return of some of the chiefs, who, with Mataafa, were exiled to the Marshall Islands. We understand that Mataafa himself is not included in the list of those who are desired to be pardoned. The pardoning is entirely a question of argument, but if any are pardoned, why not all? —Samoan Herald.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 23, 1896.
Mr. J. George Suhrer, Druggist City.
Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. E. WOLFF.
Sold by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A fine specimen of cotton, raised by John Tracy, at his home on Pensacola street, was brought to this office yesterday. He has only one tree, but the growth is of the finest, showing what is possible with the soil in the locality in which he lives.

The police court takes in on an average of \$700 a month, enough to pay for the Judge, Marshal, Deputy Marshal and Clerk of the Court.

A special trip will be made by the Waialeale. She will leave at 12 noon today.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.
All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.
"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Discussed in Bureau of Education Yesterday.

No Private Kindergarten on High School Grounds—Certificates From Normal School.

Minister Cooper, Inspector General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Scott, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. M. von Holt and Secretary Rodgers were present at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Education at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Townsend reported that Mr. Lindsay had appointed Miss A. Beers as teacher at Waipio.

Mr. Townsend asked what was to be done in the cases of persons who attended the Normal School the first year and had been promised temporary certificates. He hoped that the school would be able to give diplomas at the end of the two years' course. The school was of a high standard, perhaps as efficient as any in the United States, and would be justified in issuing diplomas.

Then followed considerable discussion on the matter of the character of certificate to be given. Mr. Scott said the certificate was valuable only for its "looks" and should be neat. Some one else suggested that it was worth \$480 a year, and was not transferable. The matter was referred to the Inspector General with instructions to find out what can be done.

Mr. Townsend reported a request from Mrs. J. L. Dumas to be allowed to start a small kindergarten, with about 12 pupils, at the High School premises. Mr. von Holt objected to allowing a private enterprise on the public school grounds. Miss Fanning had been refused a cottage on the grounds for the same reason. The applicant could get a hall down town, if the school were necessary. Referred to the Inspector General for investigation.

Mr. Townsend brought up the matter of having Hawaiian taught in the schools. He said native pupils conversed at their homes in their own language, but invariably read in English. Most of them, while fluent in their tongue, could not read in Hawaiian. Law, in Hawaiian, was suggested as a good study and exercise with which to impart the art of reading. No action taken.

Mr. Scott reported that, with the consent of Minister Cooper, he had employed Mr. Tagger to assist in getting out the annual report, and he would suggest that he be placed on the pay-roll from February 1st. He will go to work at Waiānae on February 15th.

Mr. Needham reported that a man had been engaged to teach harness-making at the Reformatory School five evenings per week at \$25 a month. Approved.

Mr. Townsend exhibited some excellent specimens of vertical writing from the Kauluwa School. The writing was accomplished after a couple of weeks' practice. Mr. Townsend suggested that the board should officially declare itself in favor of the style, so that all teachers of the Islands might understand it. It must be understood, however, the vertical system is not absolutely required. The suggestion was adopted.

Aug. Ahrens resigned from the office of school agent at Waiānae. Accepted. D. Carter, the new manager, and Mr. Gilliland were suggested. Mr. Scott was asked to see Mr. Gilliland about the matter.

Under a general head, Mr. Scott stated the number of school children in Honolulu had increased 500 during the past year. With the subject of truant officers, it was decided to warn them that the way of arresting school children like cattle must stop.

AT BRITISH CONSULATE.

Elaborate Banquet and Ball Given by Maj. A. G. S. Hawse.

The reception and dance, given by Mr. A. G. S. Hawse, the British Commissioner, in honor of the commander and officers of H. B. M. S. Icarus, at the Consulate, Palama, last evening, was a most delightful affair. The interior of the spacious residence was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers and greenery. The invited guests, as they arrived, were ushered into the dressing rooms by Mr. Edward Stiles. In the main parlor they were received by Commissioner Hawse, who was assisted by Mrs. F. M. Swanzy and Mr. T. R. Walker, the British Vice Consul. The reception lasted somewhat over half an hour, after which dancing commenced to the strains of the Hawaiian National Quintette Club, stationed on the rear veranda. The program contained some 10 dances. The floor managers were Major Potter, Messrs. A. St. M. Mackintosh and D. Shanks. Between the dances social conversation was the order, and everyone present appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Commissioner Hawse is a genial host, and had spared no pains to make the event as it was—a decidedly pleasant one. Light refreshments were served during the evening, and shortly after 11 o'clock the guests sat down to an elegant supper in the large dining hall. Dancing was continued for some time after the supper.

Among those present were: Commander Fleet and officers of H. B. M. S. Icarus, Commander Hanford and officers of the U. S. S. Alert, Ellis Mills, United States Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Mills, Senor A. de Sousa Canavaro, Portuguese Commissioner; Minister H. B. and Mrs. Cooper, Minister S. M. and Mrs. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, and me of chronic bronchitis when the Bishop of Honolulu and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Swanzy, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. A. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoting, Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. Sloggett, Islands.

Dr. and Mrs. Weber, Rev. V. H. Kitchin, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Rev. Alex. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Sir Robert Herron, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. P. Neumann, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Murray, Dr. McGrew, Dr. G. Herbert, Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. G. Lieut. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mr. and Mrs. Wray Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smithies, Mr. and Mrs. F. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Boardman, Dr. and Mrs. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Du Roi, Mrs. Brenham, Dr. and Mrs. Monsarrat, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, the Misses McGrew, Walker, Ward, Danford, Carter, Parker, Hassinger, May and Zoe Atkinson, Miss May Halstead, Ladd, Sloggett and Low; Messrs. J. O. Carter, Jr.; G. P. and J. Wilder, J. C. Cook, Joseph Marsden, T. M. Starkey, G. Brown, D. Sloggett, F. Brown, A. M. Brown, W. O. Atwater, J. A. Hassinger, F. Whitney, R. Atkinson, H. Danford, D. W. James, J. S. Low, L. Hart, N. Schultze, J. F. Humburg, W. H. Pain, Ed Dowsett, W. H. Baird, and others.

HAWAIIAN STAPLE

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Latest Quotations.

Arbuckle's Pushing the Work on the New Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Our telegram from New York of this afternoon quotes London beet, January, at 9s 1½d; market, dull and little doing. Sales of centrifugals to arrive, near by, 11,000 bags at 3 3-16c for 96 test. Market quiet and steady. Holders are unwilling to sell spot goods, except at an advance. The demand for refined is very light; prices unchanged. Refiners' supplies are large, while grocers' and jobbers' supplies of refined are small. An improvement in demand for refined is expected, as the market looks steady and firm for the present. Estimates of beet and cane crops unchanged. Cuba crop estimated at 100,000 tons. Cane fires continue there. There are no indications of reduced beet sowings. Arbuckle Bros. are working night and day on the foundations of the new Brooklyn Sugar Refinery. Trust certificates quoted at 116½ for common, 103½ for preferred.

COFFEE.—Central American: Last arrivals of Central Americans met with active demand for overland shipment for the finer qualities, absorbing all received. Market is again nearly bare of all kinds, and business is practically at a standstill. The condition of trade in this market has not been generally good since January 1st.

KONA.—Very little has been done in this kind. The two small parcels received on the 20th inst., per Australia, were sold at 18½c, according to grade. One lot, being of better quality, was sold for the latter figure. We quote price at 18½c.

RICE.—Hawaiian: Market is dead. There is very little call from the country districts for the Island article, and jobbers will not buy until they are entirely out. Importers are asking 4½c, less 1½c for choice lots, but as yet have been unable to make sales. Louisiana rice cannot be laid down here under 4½c@4½c. It is not so much a question of price with Island rice, but there seems to be a very light consumption at present.

JAPAN.—Receipts, 6,600 bags, mostly sold prior to arrival for overland shipment. Price, \$3.50, f. o. b., duty paid. WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Court Notes

Judge Perry is author of a decision issued out of the Circuit Court yesterday in the case of the Wilder Steamship Company vs. the brig Lurline, libel for salvage. The pleadings in the case are found to justify an award. Wilder & Co. claimed \$5,000. The Court thinks this amount inequitable and oppressive, and awards to the libellants as salvage the sum of \$2,650, being one-fourth of \$10,600, the value of the property saved. The sum of \$75 is awarded to Pilot Robert English, and \$30 for the six in equal shares. All costs of the proceedings are charged to the Lurline. Kinney & Ballou for libellant; A. S. Hartwell for respondents.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree appealed from in Volney V. Ashford vs. Henry Poor and the Hawaiian Government. In the syllabus the Court says: "The Hawaiian Government is not liable for the appointment by the Postmaster General of a clerk in the Postal Savings Bank to make deposits as trustee for the plaintiff, such an appointment not being within the real or apparent scope of the Postmaster General's official duties, and having been ratified by the plaintiff."

"The Hawaiian Government is not liable for the defalcation of a clerk in the Postal Savings Bank, who, as trustee for the plaintiff, makes a regular withdrawal of money, and fails to account therefor to the plaintiff."

Judge Perry has signed an order allowing the trustees of the estate of the late H. A. P. Carter to pay to the ancillary administrator at Seattle the sum of \$18,500, to enable the Seattle National Bank to close out and liquidate, it being the intention of the stockholders to go out of business.

FOR RECIPROCITY

To Be Incorporated in New Tariff Bill.

Ways and Means Committee to Make It Prominent Feature of New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—"Reciprocity will certainly be provided for in the new tariff bill. It will, in fact, be one of the most important features of the measure."

Congressman Dolliver of the Ways and Means Committee, spoke thus today when asked to settle the disputed question whether or not the committee would favor a restoration of the reciprocity idea. He continued:

"The details are not entirely settled, but I can give you a pretty good outline. We may not be going to do as we would be done by, but we are going to do as well as we are done. For instance, if Germany and France and other countries persist in discriminating unjustly against our agricultural products, as they are now doing, they will find that we are just as skillful at the game as they are. If they keep at our meats, we will make them pay well for getting their wines and silks into this country."

"All nations sending goods here will find the same duty put on them; but after thereby complying with the requirements of the most favored nation clause, we will give the President the power to proclaim such goods of such nations as do the right thing by our agricultural products will be admitted to this country on payment of a lower duty, which we shall also duly set forth."

"Will free sugar be a part of the reciprocity idea?"

"No. It can't be, for our revenues demand a duty on sugar."

"Do you intend to put a duty on raw sugar from Hawaii?"

"That is regulated by existing treaty. I don't think that that treaty or our present arrangements with that country in regard to sugar will be disturbed. It will not be worth while, because," added Mr. Dolliver, with a smile, "Hawaii will ere long be annexed."

DIMOND CASE AGAIN.

Four Persons to Be Summoned for Contempt of Court.

Late last evening W. W. Dimond filed a motion in the Circuit Court to cite Mrs. Carrie E. Dimond, Wai-kulani and Cal Leonard to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The motion was allowed and the summons of the parties will be served this morning.

The petition alleges that Carrie E. Dimond approached one Mollie Sheldon and offered her, first, \$500 and then up to \$1,000 to testify in court against his character. Wai-kulani is charged with approaching one Lizzie Kinney, at Waikiki, and offering her \$25 and more to testify to the same end. Cal Leonard is charged with being an accomplice in these several negotiations.

DINNER TO TWENTY.

Jamie Wilder Entertains His Friends at Eskbank.

At his home, Eskbank, in Nuuanu, Wednesday, Jamie Wilder gave a stag dinner in honor of his friends, Messrs. Walter and Herbert Austin of Boston, Mass., who arrived on the Australia Tuesday. There were present the following: Messrs. Harry Gillig, Jerome Hart, Frank Unger, Donald de V. Graham, Alexander Hamilton of the Gillig party; Commander Thomas S. Phelps, Lieuts. P. V. Lansdale and Wm. E. Safford, Paymaster W. J. Little and Ensign F. L. Sawyer of the U. S. S. Alert; Lieuts. Wm. F. Slater and Hubert H. Holland, Paymaster E. E. Sikk and Mr. Matthews of H. B. M. S. Icarus; and Messrs. E. C. Macfarlane, Edward Dowsett, J. M. Monsarrat, George R. Carter, Gerritt P. Wilder and Samuel G. Wilder.

The dinner finished the following guests arrived to indulge in the good

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

—IS IN—

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin, IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H.F. WICHMAN

HONOLULU.

time that had been prepared: Messrs. Paul Neumann, Samuel Parker, Alexander Mackintosh and Dr. H. V. Murray and C. B. Cooper.

During the progress of the dinner the guests were treated to the old-time "ollies" and "ullies" and "ukkelele" by some of the Hawaiian dandy tips, together with music by members of the Hawaiian National Quintette Club, helped to make the time fly by unnoticed.

Later in the evening came a pleasant sentiment by Mr. Paul Neumann to the boys, and songs by Donald de V. Graham, Harry Gillig and Lieut. Wm. F. Slater of H. B. M. S. Icarus. In the last Mr. Slater was accompanied on the zither by Lieut. Wm. E. Safford of the U. S. S. Alert. Mr. Gillig sang "On the Road to Mandalay."

Messrs. Walter and Herbert Austin, for whom the dinner was given, are sons of James W. Austin, the bosom friend of the late S. G. Wilder, and after whom Jamie Wilder is named.

POPULATION OF ISLANDS.

Official Figures Given out by Supt. of Census Yesterday.

The official figures of the population of the Hawaiian Islands by nationalities as given out by the Superintendent of census, Alatau T. Atkinson, yesterday, are as follows:

Nationalities.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Hawaiians	6,399	14,620	31,019
Pt. Hawaiians	4,249	4,286	8,485
Americans	4,249	1,111	3,086
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616
British	1,406	844	2,250
German	866	566	1,432
French	56	45	101
Norwegian	216	162	378
Portuguese	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407
S. S. Islanders.	321	194	455
Other Nat'lities.	448	152	600
Totals	72,517	36,503	109,020

As will be seen by reference to the list the Hawaiians form the greatest number with 31,019. The Japanese come next and the Chinese third.

Manager of Waiānae.

It is understood that Mr. David Center has been offered the position of manager of Waiānae plantation, and that he will accept. Mr. Ahrens goes to the new Oahu plantation. Mr. Center succeeded his brother, Hugh, as manager of Spreckelsville and held that position up to a week ago. He is considered an able man.

The New Fire Station.

Arthur Harrison has begun work on the new fire house at the corner of Beretania and Fort streets. He will use the Punahou stone, one of the best grades on the island.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 3 3-16c.

President Dole has returned to his Waikiki cottage.

Mrs. George H. Paris and infant will remain at the Coast about six months.

The bark Albert brought down a fine lot of polled Angus cattle for Kaneohe Ranch.

Health Agent C. B. Reynolds will go to Hilo on the next Kinuau to make all arrangements for the erection of the hospital at that place.

Quite a number of the principal business houses of the city were closed yesterday afternoon, out of respect for the death of John H. Paty.

There was a very heavy private sale last week of stock in a sugar plantation on Hawaii. The consideration was \$50,000. The estate is not adjacent to Hilo.

Mr. John Ena, Vice-President of the Inter-Island Company, expects to leave for Kau on the next trip of the Mauna Loa, to look into the matter of the Keauhou road to the Volcano.

Sam Ku, assistant to C. B. Reynolds in the work of arresting and conveying lepers to Kalaheki Receiving Station, handed in his resignation yesterday morning. It was accepted forthwith.

The engagement of Miss May Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alatau T. Atkinson, to Arthur M. Brown, Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii, is announced. Congratulations are in order.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wight returned from San Francisco on the Australia yesterday, bringing their daughter Miss Leslie, who, although in a weak

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grade Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

condition, is recovering from her recent illness.

A battalion of the U. S. S. Alert had shore drill yesterday morning. One of the companies had rapid-fire guns and was rehearsed in artillery movements. Lieutenant Lansdale was in command.

There was no meeting of either the Commissioners of Education or the Board of Health yesterday, out of respect for the death of the late John H. Paty. The meetings have been set for this afternoon at the usual hour.

Captain Fleet and officers of H. B. M. S. Icarus met the President in the Executive chamber at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were introduced by British Commissioner Capt. A. G. S. Hawse. The guard was paraded and the Government Band was present on the driveway.

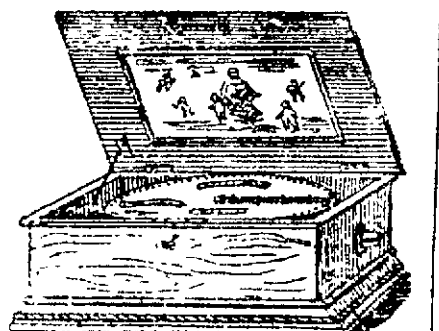
Honolulu real estate is in better shape than in years before. Fully 75 per cent of conveyances in the past month or more, filed at the Registrar's office, have been in the shape of clear deeds. For example, take Monday of this week. There were 23 papers filed on that day. One was a chattel mortgage; two, releases; one, a lease; one, bill of sale and 18 deeds.

TO OUR : : : :

Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box



America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

...PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES...

Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

LEWIS & CO.

IT'S in the country districts in California, or in other states in fact, where the best home-made cakes are made. The city girls don't have time to learn much more than the two-step, or lawn tennis—their country cousins make the cake.

Layer cake, when the sponge is light and the filling is right, is used by the best of the angels above or on earth. Lately some good housewife has found that whipped Maple Cream makes a delicious between-layer preparation, and a manufacturer has taken it up. We have it in 1-pound tins and can recommend it.

Makakake is the peculiar name for a conglomeration of wheat, oats, corn and rye, for pancakes or muffins. It is peculiar because it is really good.

Another thing we sell is genuine York State Apple Butter, in 2 and 5-pound tins. Standard Crackers, fifty varieties in 2-pound tin boxes: Baked Beans, with or without tomato sauce: Spiced Onions, in quart bottles; Applet Slis, Lunch Paté, Brabant Sardellens, Clam Bouillon, in bottles or tins; Extra Boneless Ham, in 1-pound tins; New York Sage Cheese; Concentrated Tomatoes, and the best Hams in the world.

Orders from the other Islands promptly executed and shipped.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukou, Kaula, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Feb. 12	Friday	July 30
Tuesday	Feb. 22	Tuesday	Aug. 10
Friday	Mar. 5	Friday	Aug. 20
Tuesday	Mar. 16	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Friday	Mar. 26	Friday	Sep. 10
Tuesday	Apr. 6	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Friday	Apr. 16	Friday	Oct. 1
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Tuesday	Oct. 12
Friday	May 7	Friday	Oct. 22
Tuesday	May 18	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	May 28	Friday	Nov. 12
Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Friday	June 18	Friday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	July 9	Friday	Dec. 24
Tuesday	July 20		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips made. Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukou and Kaula the same day; Mahukou, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Feb. 9	Tuesday	July 27
Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Aug. 6
Tuesday	Mar. 2	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Friday	Mar. 12	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	May 4	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	May 14	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	June 4	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	June 25	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	July 6	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	July 16	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not

NEWSPAPER

PIGEON SERVICE

Joseph Marsden an Enthusiastic
Homer.

BELIEVES IN FORMING COMPANY

Suggestions as to Caring
and Training Birds.

In Six Months the Service Could
Be Established—Left Will
Be Necessary.

The editorial and subsequent articles on carrier pigeons which have lately appeared in the Advertiser are not without good results. A dozen different gentlemen have expressed themselves as enthusiasts on the subject and confident that a pigeon service between Honolulu and the other islands could be made a success within the next year. Among the few who have taken an active interest in the subject for years past is Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture. As a member of the Legislature of 1892 he secured an appropriation of \$500 for the purpose of buying birds and establishing stations, but shortly after this was granted he went to India, and on his return the money had been expended. In a conversation with Mr. Marsden yesterday he said:

"I have studied the pigeons almost as much as I have the trees and shrubs of the islands, and while my knowledge is only theoretical, it is enough to enable me to talk intelligently on the subject. Belgian birds are, of course, the best, because the people there have made a business of training them, and they derive pleasure and profit in return. If the birds are good, everything will depend on the training and that takes time. In Antwerp much attention is paid to homing pigeons which are different to a certain degree from carriers."

"I believe a stock company with a capitalization of \$1,500 could be gotten up here, and the business made profitable at the end of two years. Young birds may be had for \$5 a pair, and old ones for double that amount. I would be perfectly willing to take stock in the company, and would do all I could to further it. We would need a proper loft here, and I think we should have a good stock of pigeons, old birds, so that there would not be too great a delay in establishing an inter-island service. It would be advisable, after a while, to take all the birds out at a time and train them together; they could be drilled first on land and in all directions. When that is done and the birds know their home it will be time to send them to sea. The first trial could be to Diamond Head, the next five miles further, and the third to Molokai. Steamers are always leaving for windward in the morning, and there would be no difficulty in training the birds. For the Kauai route it would take longer, because it does not always happen that vessels leave in the morning, and it is impossible to train them at night, for whenever night overtakes them they drop."

"Birds under a year old should not be flown more than 50 miles; after that, 100 miles; two years old, 200 miles, and so on. We could get old birds from California, and at the end of six months, probably, have them flying to Hawaii; in the meantime the young ones would be growing, for each hen should hatch 10 squabbers in a season. A great deal of care must be given to the loft in which the birds are kept, and it is necessary to employ a man as caretaker. The room must be dry and well ventilated, out of the way of cats and roosts; dampness is fatal to the birds. Wash the loft frequently with carbolic acid or paraffine, mixed or sprinkle kerosene oil around, but never on the birds. Fine sawdust and a few straws should be placed in the nest pans, and be sure and have plenty of perches."

"It seems to me that a pigeon service would be of great moment to the newspapers, because they could get the movements of vessels on the other islands. But it would be of still greater interest to the agents of sugar vessels that are waiting here for a cargo, and those are the people who should become shareholders. When I secured the appropriation from the Government I obtained permission from the managers of the steamship lines to have the birds carried free between ports, so they could be trained without expense. In the California papers, which I received yesterday, I notice that the United States Government has established a weather bureau on the Farrallones, and that reports are sent to San Francisco by pigeon service every morning."

"I do not know of any place in the world better suited to, or where a pigeon service would be more valuable than in these islands, so long as we have no cable. People will tell you that the strong wind in the channels will hinder the birds, but I doubt it; birds fly right in the teeth of just as strong winds as we have here, and while it may take longer to make the journey, if the birds are properly trained they will accomplish it. I sincerely hope good results will follow the second start made by the Advertiser. Keeping everlastingly at it will bring even a pigeon service, and anything I can do to 'push it along' will be done willingly."

New Teachers' Association.
MR. EDITOR:—By request of Mr. J. W. Smith, myself and a number of other teachers gathered at Pearl City School house on Saturday, January 30, 1897, for the purpose of organizing a teacher's association.

Mr. J. L. Dumas was called to the chair, and a short program carried

out. After some kindergarten songs, Mr. J. W. Smith gave a class drill in primary numbers. Judging from the neat appearance and good behavior of his pupils, I conclude they have received instructions in more than the three R's. Their answers were prompt, and, for the most part, correct, thus showing that they had been taught to think.

Mr. J. L. Dumas, acting as instructor, gave us some good advice. An organization was completed, and the last Saturday in each month fixed upon as a time for meeting.

We earnestly hope the teachers of that section will give their best efforts to the work, and that Mr. Smith will not let his enthusiasm abate in the good work begun.

T. P. HARRIS.
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1897.

NEW STEAMSHIP OFFICERS.

The Oceanic Company Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oceanic Steamship Company was held yesterday at the office of the company on Market street. The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The only change made in personnel of the board of directors was in the election of Claus Spreckels to the vacancy created by the death of A. L. Tubbs. The new board is as follows: John D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, Claus Spreckels, Charles Goodall, C. M. Goodall, A. C. Tubbs and J. A. Dickman.

The board organized by electing the following officers: President, John D. Spreckels; vice-president, Charles Goodall; agent and treasurer, John D. Spreckels & Brothers; secretary, E. H. Sheldon.

According to the annual report of the president the company was able to make an excellent financial showing for the year. The company's indebtedness in the form of an overdraft, which amounted to \$90,000 in May last, was reduced to \$14,000.—S. F. Chronicle, Jan. 22.

CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.

First Information of Swanilda's Arrival Will be by a Bird.

This afternoon the carrier pigeon service from the Farrallones was tested, says the San Francisco Bulletin of January 20th. A Carlisle, manufacturing stationer, 417 Montgomery street, received the message at his pigeon loft in Berkeley. From that point it was telephoned immediately to his office in this city.

Mr. Carlisle has 50 homing pigeons in the Farrallones in charge of Miss Daisy Doud, the school teacher. He intends to get the first information of the arrival of the Swanilda. The gentleman makes a business of raising the swift carrier bird, and his stock are swift flyers. The winged messenger brought the following word:

FARRALLONE ISLAND, Jan. 20.
9:35 a. m.: At 4:15 a. m. the 19th, a four-masted ship was seen off the island—at least it so appeared through the glass—but mist soon obscured it, and darkness fell.

As this was a ship with four masts (three with yards) and not knowing what is due, we take it to be the Swanilda.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

In the Case of Blake for Opium in Possession.

There were quite a number of people present in the police court yesterday morning to listen to the trial of J. W. Blake on the charge of having opium in his possession. It will be remembered that a lichee nut filled with fresh opium was found in the trunk belonging to Blake and in the keeping of the janitor at the Mechanic's Home, an old man whose word no one doubts. He said that the trunk had been given into his charge after Blake arrived in December, at least a month ago. The opium in the lichee nut was new. The question is how did it come there and a mystery lies therein. Some have solved it.

Judge De La Vergne did not allow Blake to remain long in suspense and a nolle prosequi was entered immediately.

SOME FUN AT THE HOTEL.

(A la French Dinner.)

The Australia's in, the house is full,
The ladies are dressed to kill;
And we, old fossils, who pay the bills
Why, we are mostly nil.

The nice young man with the sweet
moustache,
Is fully in the swim,
And every girl under 60 years
Goes just one eye on him.

The dining room is filled with guests,
Corks are popping loud,
The clerk is wearing his newest smile,
The manager's looking proud.

A pile of plates goes slamety bang,
A lady near by jumps,
A lively waiter grabs them up
And for the kitchen humps.

The cook is badly rattled,
Waiters are on the fly,
The old earth still goes slowly round
Great Scott! we're living high.

Who would not live in the Paradise
of the Pacific? as they say,
And quietly smile once in a while
When the fun comes 'round this way.
—WALK-IN MILLER.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and his continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



Cuticura
SOAP
FOR
Baby's
Skin

Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newnham & Sons, 1, King St. E. LONDON. U. S. A. DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL
PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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Liberal discounts to the trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of
Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science. Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M.,
Head Master.
References:—
Hon. H. W. Schmidt,
Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

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We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your yard also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

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Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 1s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Ask Your
Groceryman
For the
Celebrated

CROWN FLOUR

And
Take
No
Other!

MANUFACTURED BY
The Stockton Milling Co.
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A LOT OF THOROUGHbred Durham Bulls

From a celebrated Kanai Stock Ranch. Also two thoroughbred Holstein bulls and several Sussex bulls. Are high grade and from three to five years old.

PAUL R. ISENBERG,
Telephone, 507. Wai'alae Ranch.
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G. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
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Family, Plantation and School Supplies. New goods by express to all the other islands in the group.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

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Northern Assurance Co

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Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

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Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

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AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1- Authorized Capital, £2,000,000

2- Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000

3- Paid-up Capital, £2,000,000

4- Fire Fund, £2,000,000

5- Life and Annuity Funds, £1,444,131 19 5

6- Total, £12,433,131 19 5

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFESCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

